

THE U. F. A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

Vol. IV.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, FEBRUARY 25th, 1925

No. 5

Fifth Session of Fifth Legislature Opens--- Program Briefly Outlined in Speech From Throne

Early and Final Settlement of Natural Resources Question Expected—George L. Stringam and A. M. Matheson Move Address

With the usual ceremonies the Fifth Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta was opened at 3 p.m. on Thursday, February 19th, by Chief Justice Harvey, in the absence of Lieut.-Governor Brett. The speech from the throne, which is printed in full below, outlined the program for the session, and contained the important announcement that the negotiations which have been in progress for some time past, with a view to the turning over of the natural resources of Alberta to the control of the Province, have proceeded to a point where an early and final settlement of this long standing question may reasonably be hoped for. The two new members, L. A. Giroux, Grouard, and W. T. Henry, Edmonton, were introduced.

The address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved in brief speeches on Friday, February 20th, by George L. Stringam of Cardston, and seconded by A. M. Matheson, Vegreville, the debate being adjourned by C. R. Mitchell, leader of the Liberal party.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BRINGS NEW SPIRIT

Mr. Stringam expressed the opinion that a more hopeful spirit existed among the people of the Province as a whole than had been known for some years past. In the north the project to secure a satisfactory rail outlet to the Pacific coast was in part responsible for the change, and in the south the sugar beet industry, irrigation, and the building of branch lines were in some degree responsible for the change. Most important of all, however, was the progress which had been made in the development of a better system of marketing the products of the farm, and in the better prices for wheat now prevailing.

The most important question before the farmers was not that of production, but of marketing—of securing adequate prices for all the products of the farm. "I believe that one of the main reasons why we have not more people on the farms in Alberta today is that it requires too many bushels of wheat, too many cattle, and so forth, to provide adequate supplies of money for the needs of the farmer and his family," said Mr. Stringam. It was for this reason that Wheat Pools had come into being, and Livestock and Dairy and Egg Pools were being organized. And it was for this reason that the Alberta Government was "spending time and money in the fight for lower freight rates, and in finding new outlets for what we are producing in such large quantities."

CATTLE INDUSTRY IN CRITICAL STATE

Mr. Stringam said that the cattle industry of the Province was in a very critical state, and unless some permanent change for the better took place, many more cattle men

The current issue is the first of a series of weekly numbers of "The U. F. A.", to be published during the session of the Alberta Legislative Assembly, in accordance with the resolution upon this matter unanimously adopted by the U. F. A. Annual Convention.

would be forced out of business. He believed that it might be as well to forget the market in the United States, and look elsewhere. The British market was learning the true value of Canadian cattle, and it was pleasing to note that the subject of ocean

freight rates was receiving attention.

The member spoke hopefully of the prospects of finding a solution of the problems of the irrigated areas, and stated that the United Irrigation District had not only been able to pay all maintenance charges and bond interest, but had placed sufficient money in savings certificates and in the bank to meet all interest rates for the coming year. Mr. Stringam closed with a reference to his own constituency of Cardston, which, including a small part of Taber, was, he said, the only district shown on the Publicity Commissioner's map in red, indicating an average wheat yield of 30 bushels to the acre.

GOOD PROGRESS IN HIGHWAYS IMPROVEMENT

In seconding the resolution, Mr. Matheson expressed a hope that the Pacific outlet for the Peace River would soon be an accomplished fact, and spoke in terms of high praise of the work that had been accomplished under the Minister of Public Works in improving the highways system of the Province. The work had met with the approval of the Dominion Government engineers, and in consequence the Province had received a grant of \$210,000 under the Dominion highways scheme. Mr. Matheson doubted the wisdom of assisted immigration, but thought an effort should be made to bring in settlers of the right kind. He commended the great progress which had been made by the Ukrainian settlers in his own district.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

The speech from the throne was as follows:

"Mr. Speaker and members of the Legislative Assembly:

"It gives me great pleasure to welcome you on your assembling for the discharge of your legislative duties at this the opening of the fifth session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly of Alberta.

"It is fitting at this time to recall that since the last session of the Legislature the Province has sustained a deep loss in the death of Chief Justice Scott.

"I also recall with sorrow the death of Senator Jean Cote, who for many years served the Province faithfully and well as a minister of the crown and a member of the Legislative Assembly.

"During the past year two vacancies in the Legislature have been filled, and I am pleased to welcome Mr. L. A.

(Continued on page 10)

Lowest Grain Rates in the World

CANADA possesses the greatest railway mileage per capita of any country in the world.

Operating and construction costs are as high or higher in Canada than in any other country.

Costs of materials and supplies of all kinds are as high or higher in Canada than in any other country.

Railway wages in Canada are practically on a level with those of the United States.

Canadian Pacific rates on grain are the lowest in the world. And 55 per cent of its western traffic is grain.

Compare these rates on grain with those in the United States:

Calgary to Vancouver.....	641.7 miles	22½ cents per cwt.
Nyack to Seattle.....	643 "	32 " "
Edmonton to Vancouver.....	765.4 "	22½ " "
Shelby, Mont., to Seattle.....	765.8 "	32 " "
Viking, Alta., to Vancouver	844.2 "	25 " "
Vaughan, Mont., to Seattle	852.9 "	32 " "

These rates, applying on the Canadian Pacific, have been adopted by the Railway Commission as the standard rates for all roads from the prairies to the coast.

The rates quoted above are for west bound grain traffic. A comparison of rates on east bound traffic shows even greater disparity between Canadian and United States rates, in favor of Canadian shipper, as the following shows:—

Winnipeg to Fort William....	420 miles	14 cents per cwt.
Leeds, N. Dakota, to Duluth	417 "	19½ " "
Maple Creek, Sask., to Fort William.....	1013 "	23 " "
Galata, Mont., to Duluth....	1014 "	43 " "
Calgary, Alta., to Ft. William	1243 "	25 " "
Rexford to Duluth.....	1254 "	51½ " "

In 1923, with a huge grain crop, Canadian Pacific earnings per ton per mile on its western lines were .89 of a cent, while its eastern lines earned 1.11 cents.

Tons per mile handled on western lines in 1923 amounted to 1,788 as against 3,636 on eastern lines.

Advocates of "equalized" rates take into consideration only one factor—grades.

Cost of construction, return on investment, increased operating expenses due to longer mileage, density and character of traffic—all these are left out of the reckoning.

If these items must be left out of consideration in fixing grain rates from the prairies to the coast, how are they to be provided for?

Is the loss on grain traffic to be made up by higher rates on other commodities? Is it to be charged on traffic in some other part of the country or is the government to collect it in taxes from all the people?

The Canadian Pacific cannot avoid paying its capital obligations. It must earn those charges out of its business of transporting traffic.

It asks only a fair consideration of the situation by the people of Canada. There is no mystery about railroading. It is a business of cost and profit just as is any other business, grain, growing or manufacturing. There is only one way to meet operating expenses and capital charges—by earnings from traffic.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

It Spans the World

26EWA

HON. MR. STEWART'S PECULIAR NOTIONS

(Saskatoon Progressive)

Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Immigration in the King cabinet and former Premier of Alberta, has come to the conclusion that he should attempt to capture a constituency in Alberta at the next Federal elections. It will be remembered that the Liberal party did not succeed in a single Alberta seat at the last elections, and in order to secure representation for Alberta in the Cabinet, a Quebec Liberal was persuaded to surrender his position and let Mr. Stewart represent Argenteuil. Mr. Stewart, who is a nice man, but a strong partyite, is evidently perplexed by the political conditions prevailing in the west and is going to take steps to set things right. He wants to get back to the good old days when one knew where one stood, and he does not seem to be particular whether he stands behind or in front, as long as he is certain of his geographical location. He says:

"As I see it, the important matter is not whether the present Government is elected, or whether there shall be another party in office. The thing that really does matter is that Canada gets a stable Government, elected by a sufficiently large working majority to ensure it a term of office undisturbed by political upheavals and crises, so that the work of government may proceed along rational lines."

Apparently Mr. Stewart finds it irksome to sit in a Parliament where conditions are such that the majority cannot ride roughshod over the minority. That must be Mr. Stewart's idea of stable government—a body of political engineers with a sufficiently strong following to do exactly what they like without any regard to anyone outside the ring. Mr. Stewart goes even further than that. He apparently would prefer to sit sullenly in the ranks of the helpless minority while legislation with which he did not agree rolled around his ears rather than dwell in a Parliament which had to consider the views of all the duly elected members present. Anything for stability, is Mr. Stewart's watchword. The honorable gentleman probably has some definite principles of some kind or another; but he finds it an intolerable condition if these secondary principles he holds cannot be carried into effect without a struggle. Rather than be in a position where his ideas could not be forced through by crude numbers, he would prefer to see his opponent's measures carried into effect by heavy force. It is somewhat astonishing that intelligent men who have experienced nothing but gang rule all their lives, cannot conceive any improvement of method or change of form. The great men of Canada still regard the business of Canada as the plaything of party buccaneers.

FIELD CROPS WORTH \$948,663,400 IN 1924

The value of Canadian field crops in 1924 was \$948,663,400, or \$49,497,200 more than in 1923, according to the preliminary report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This estimate was made on the basis of the average price received by farmers at the point of production, and includes as well such products as hay, roots, etc., that are consumed chiefly on the farm.

The largest items composing this total are as follows: Wheat, \$325,332,000 (\$316,934,700 in 1923); oats, \$208,752,000 (\$184,857,400 in 1923); barley, \$59,837,000 (\$32,570,700 in 1923); hay, clover and alfalfa, \$174,398,000 (\$174,796,000 in 1923).

The main feature of the year, says the report, is the increase in value over 1923, in spite of the decreased volume of production of wheat, oats and barley, and although the value of grain hay, over \$15,000,000 in 1923, is not included in the 1924 figure. The increase in value is due to the increased prices for all crops except potatoes and turnips. The average prices for 1924 for the various products are given below, with the 1923 average price in brackets: Wheat, \$1.20 (67 cents); oats, 50 cents (33 cents); barley, 71 cents (42 cents); rye, 97 cents (49 cents); peas, \$1.80 (\$1.72); beans, \$2.72 (\$2.66); buckwheat, 89 cents (84 cents); mixed grains, 72 cents (59 cents); flax, \$1.92 (\$1.77); potatoes, 85 cents (\$1.02). Alberta's field crops in 1924 are given as \$129,239,000.

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EDITORIAL

TACKLING PROBLEMS FROM THE INSIDE

The Northwestern Miller, of Minneapolis, the principal organ of the milling trade in the United States, is following closely from issue to issue the progress of the Co-operative Marketing Pools established by the farmers of Western Canada, and in a recent issue, quoted on this page, expressed the opinion that the predictions of the pioneers of the Pooling system had been vindicated.

In the issue of February 18th, the Northwestern Miller returns to the subject, and declares that in devoting their energies to the building up of co-operative institutions by their own efforts the farmers are "coming out of the land of dreams", and "tackling their problems from the inside."

The editorial in full follows:

One of the reasons for the creation of this year's Wheat Pool in Western Canada is a growing realization by the farmers of this country that the mere growing of things is not enough. Under modern commercial conditions the farmer, if he is to prosper, must be a merchant as well as a producer. He must know how to market as well as how to plow. In a word, he must cease to deserve the term "hayseed" which has stuck to him these many years.

The present Pool may live, and it may not. That will depend on its management. Whether it does or not, the idea out of which it grew will live and flourish. Its meaning is simply that at last the farmers of Western Canada are coming out of the land of dreams in which they have been living and are helping themselves where previously they expected the Government to do it. They have now attacked their problems from the inside. The introduction of business methods into the marketing of wheat is a change that all will welcome.

While there may be some in the grain trade of Canada who are hostile to this pooling idea and who believe their personal interests will suffer as a result, the solid and responsible elements are friendly and will give the Pool every opportunity to succeed. This is also true of the milling industry.

* * *

PROSPECTS OF DAIRY POOL

Commenting on the progress of Dairy Pool organization in Alberta, the Calgary Daily Herald of February 23rd, strongly supports the new undertaking. Giving full recognition to the important differences between the Wheat Pool now in successful operation and the Pools which are being brought into being, this newspaper declares: "The Dairy Pool has as good prospects as the Wheat Pool. It starts with advantages that the Wheat Pool lacked. The Wheat Pool had to solve all its problems from the beginning; the

co-operative agencies that have since been organized have had the benefit of the Wheat Pool's experience and the advice of those who steered the Wheat Pool through its initial stages."

The Herald calls attention to the importance of careful business administration, and points out that "this capable business administration" will have to be supplied by the farmers themselves.

* * *

THE CONSTITUENCY ASSOCIATIONS

The eighth clause in the Declaration of Principles unanimously adopted at the recent Annual Convention calls attention to the misleading character of the term "Political Associations" as applied to the Federal and Provincial Constituency Associations organized throughout the Province. Reference is made to the fact that these associations do not exist for political purposes alone, though it is through them that the political machinery of the organized farmers is operated in the constituencies.

A glance at the Annual Convention program makes abundantly clear the important role which these associations play in all U. F. A. activities. More than seventy per cent. of the resolutions in the printed Convention program were from Federal and Provincial Constituency Associations, resolutions from the Locals in the various constituencies having been first passed upon by these associations. In addition, a large number of resolutions from Constituency Associations whose conventions had been held too late for the resolutions to appear in the printed program, were brought before the Provincial Convention for consideration.

It is obvious, therefore, that the Constituency Associations form vitally important units of the U. F. A., and that most of the business, political or otherwise, brought before the supreme authority in the organization, comes up from the Locals through the constituency bodies. To consider them as "political" associations merely, is therefore obviously misleading. They form connecting links between the Locals and the Provincial Convention of a highly important character, and they are concerned in all U. F. A. matters. The building up of strong constituency associations is a task in which all U. F. A. Locals and all U. F. A. members are interested.

The Bow River Constituency Association, in the letter published elsewhere in this issue, sets a one hundred per cent. membership as the objective in the vigorous drive which is now being launched throughout the constituency. The future of all units of the organization depends in large measure on the strength of the constituency associations, and the drives now in progress in Locals, Constituency and the smaller District Associations, will prove of benefit to the Association in all of its departments and in all of its activities, including the organization of the new Co-operative Pools.

* * *

IMMIGRATION PROPAGANDA

The Annual Convention in very emphatic terms condemned the spending of Government money on "immigration propaganda" under prevailing conditions. Following the Convention, the Central Board adopted a further resolution asking that the present expensive immigration policy be discontinued.

The objection to expenditure of public funds on immigration propaganda today is not confined to any one class in the community. In the large cities of Canada the problem of unemployment has become a serious one, and it would be the height of folly for a Government which unwarrantably disclaims responsibility for unemployment, as the Federal Government has done, to seek to aggravate the present condition

(Continued on page 7)

Convention Opposes All Expenditure on Immigration Propaganda by Canada Under Prevailing Conditions

Declares Canada Should Obtain Same Power to Amend Own Constitution Now Possessed by Other Dominions—Demands Conscription of Wealth in Event of War—Urges Diversion of Sums Spent on Cadet Training to Physical Education Under Provincial Authority

A proposal that the Provincial constituencies should be identical with the sixteen Federal constituencies set up by the redistribution enacted at Ottawa last session, and that each of these constituencies should return three members, elected by the system of proportional representation, thus providing for a total of 48 seats in the next Alberta Legislature, failed to carry at the closing session of the convention, and the Convention adopted by a large majority a resolution urging the Provincial Government to adopt "a definite basis of representation for our Provincial Legislature; thus reducing our present membership at the next election and establishing a basis that will automatically expand with the growth of the Province." No definite number of seats was suggested.

The plan of proportional representation was proposed in a resolution brought down by the re-drafting committee on Friday, and set forth that "considerable economy and convenience would accrue to the electorate if the boundaries of constituencies were identical for both Federal and Provincial elections, and the same lists of voters were available for use."

I. D. Taylor opposed the adoption of the new Federal constituencies as the basis of redistribution. Those who advocated such basis, he believed, were under the impression that the Federal Act gave "a square deal" to the constituencies, whereas such was not the case. The population of the various new constituencies, said Mr. Taylor, was as follows:

Medicine Hat, 36,424; Lethbridge, 38,471; Macleod, 33,673; Bow River, 33,339; Red Deer, 36,768; Acadia, 39,725; Camrose, 36,595; Battle River, 36,410; Vegreville, 30,900; Wetaskiwin, 35,700; Athabasca, 36,182; Peace River, 41,052; East Edmonton, 36,263; West Edmonton, 38,787; East Calgary, 37,883; West Calgary, 38,787.

Mr. Taylor called attention to the differences in population shown in the figures quoted. The population of 41,052 in Peace River had only the same representation for instance, as 30,900 persons in Vegreville, yet this population of Peace River was bound to expand much further before the next redistribution became due. Other somewhat similar disparities were shown in the figures, said Mr. Taylor. While proportional representation proved very successful in the cities, in large and thinly settled districts under present conditions it was difficult to apply.

OPPOSED TO REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF SEATS

Mr. Macklin of Grande Prairie was opposed to reducing the number of seats. "It is a mistake to act as though the only work a member has to do is to attend the Legislature," said he. "The member who does his duty by his constituents gives a great deal of his time and goes to much expense to serve them. Many of the constituencies are large enough now."

The report of proceedings at the U. F. A. Annual Convention is concluded in the current issue.

Henry Young (Millet) said that "in spite of the apparent unfairness of the basis on which some of the Federal constituencies had been formed," this would not make a great deal of difference insofar as the Provincial redistribution was concerned, and he favored the resolution calling for the use of the Federal boundaries, and proportional representation.

The resolution finally adopted was based on a resolution from Settler Provincial Constituency Association, amended by striking out the words which called for the cutting of the present number of seats in half.

CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH IN EVENT OF WAR

With two votes against, the Convention adopted the following resolution from Battle River Federal C. A.:

Whereas, the war left the country heavily in debt, at the same time enriching a few at the expense of the many;

Therefore, be it resolved, that in future wars, legislation be passed to conscript wealth as well as men, thereby taking the profit out of war.

A resolution "that Canada do not declare war without the consent of Parliament" was also adopted.

During the past few years efforts have been made in the House of Commons and elsewhere to divert the grant for Cadet Training made by the Department of Militia to other educational purposes, and definite proposals to this end were made in a resolution adopted this year by the U. F. W. A. Convention, and submitted to the main Convention, where it was carried with one or two dissenting votes. Last year the vote for Cadet Training was \$400,000.

CADET FUNDS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The resolution adopted was in the following terms:

Whereas, the Cadet Corps reaches only a small percentage of boys outside of the cities (two of which provide special teachers in physical education) there being no other provision of any sort for this important branch of work, and,

Whereas, practically no provision is made for the physical education of girls under this scheme, and,

Whereas, the Cadet Corps is expensive considering the number of pupils reached, averaging about \$5 per cadet, this being necessary because of the very considerable expenditure required for equipment and instructors' salaries, and,

Whereas, the Cadet Corps syllabus is not satisfactory educationally in that it includes elements of little or no value from the standpoint of maintaining physical health of children and negatively in that it omits elements which are of great value, both for the child and as a means of fostering permanent health habits in adult life, and,

Whereas, the Cadet Corps program can never have the endorsement of the public as a whole, since it is objected to by some

parents in every community, and the children of such parents are deprived of any physical training, and also since it is most important that the course in physical education should be taken by all who are physically capable of doing so, and,

Whereas, the Department of Education has a course outlined in physical education, eliminating the undesirable features of cadet work and providing health activities in accordance with present day ideals, and,

Inasmuch as the Department of National Defence sets aside a sum of money for Cadet Training, and this allotment, according to the present Minister of National Defence, is intended for physical education, and not for militaristic training;

(Continued on page 12)

Alberta Farmers Have Taken the Lead

O. J. Wigen, of Wynndel, B.C., Inspired by News of U.F.A. Convention

"To read the reports of the last Annual Convention of the U.F.A. at Calgary," writes O. J. Wigen, of Wynndel, B.C., in a recent letter, "is to an outsider both inspiring and elevating, and it must be admitted that the Alberta farmers have taken the lead in our evolution toward a solution of our economic problems, thanks to their brainy and cautious leader and his many capable followers in their educational propaganda amongst the Alberta farmers."

Basic Economic Laws

Until the majority of the people have a thorough comprehension of basic economic laws, declares Mr. Wigen, there can be no solution of our economic problems; the first of these, group organization, he believes that Alberta farmers have fairly mastered.

While the organization will undoubtedly relieve many local ills, Mr. Wigen continues, the germ that causes these ills is neither local nor Provincial, but national; and Ottawa is the only place where we can hope to effect a permanent cure, by destroying the germ "Interest."

"But it is after this discovery that a true and cautious leader is of incalculable value to us, and it augurs well that two leaders in the labor group have made the same discovery, for without the co-operation of these two forces, Farmers and Labor, we will never be able to obtain our objective, namely, abolition of interest and scientific application of the nation's credit based upon its wealth and resources and our exchange and banking function exclusively owned, controlled and operated by our national Government."

Mr. Wigen touches upon a few of the obstructions and pitfalls that may be expected, he says, in the road towards this objective, but that may be overcome or avoided by co-operative effort.

Vigorous Membership Drive Launched by Bow River Constituency Association

Spirit That Led to Victory in 1921 Lives and Grows—Constituency Association Sets Fee at One Dollar in View of Pending Federal Election—Rousing Manifesto Issued

To the Secretaries, Bow River Constituency U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals.

The coming year will undoubtedly be the most important one in the history of the Bow River Constituency U.F.A. Association since the memorable year of 1921, when the U.F.A. entered the political field with such great success. The question now is whether we will be able to repeat that success and show the country and ourselves that that success was based on a fundamentally sound and enduring basis and was not, as some prophets of ill omen so freely predicted at the time, merely a flash in the pan, the light of which would soon die out and leave us again in the darkness and corruption of the traditional party system—a system which we had weighed for many years and found wanting.

Spirit of 1921 Still Growing

No one who was present at the recent Bow River convention or U.F.A. Convention can have any doubt that the spirit that led to the victory of 1921 still exists and is growing and that the political action of the farmers at that time was based soundly on necessity, and subsequent events prove that that necessity still exists. In the past it has been a favorite maxim of the old party politicians that popular movements of our kind flash up and soon die out, after which the "old guard" would quietly slip back into power to take up their old schemes where they left off. It is clear to any one familiar with the farmers' movement in Alberta that we are determined that such a calamity will not occur. The U.F.A. spirit is as strong as ever. Every one realized that the action of the U. F. A. in Convention showed clearly the general opinion of the organized farmers in Alberta, and when that opinion was made manifest it was agreed to unanimously and sincerely. The question as to "where do we go from here" has been settled. We are going ahead and we are going together. We are the United Farmers of Alberta. "United for All."

The immediate question for our Constituency Association to consider now is the practical details to be undertaken by each and every one of us to carry on successfully. A one hundred per cent membership is the first and most important matter. As secretary of the Association I can say that Bow River has done well in electing a strong and energetic Board of Directors and Executive for the coming year. The personnel is as follows: President, Donald Sinclair; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. J. C. Buckley; 2nd Vice-President, Paul Fredericks. The Directors are: Division No. 1, Mrs. E. J. Garland, Rumsey; No. 2, Robt. Unsworth, Hanna; No. 3, Harvey Hansen, Namaka; No. 4, Eugene Shipler, Rosedale Station; No. 5, J. J. Strang, Claresholm; No. 6, V. J. Bertrand, Milo; No. 7, R. W. Pool, Bassano.

It is the intention of each of these directors to make a vigorous drive for membership immediately in their respective Divisions, and you are urgently

requested to get in touch with the Director for your Division in order to arrange for meetings in your Division and to co-operate and work with him in every way possible. The success of the Directors' efforts will depend largely upon your co-operation. In a time like this all depends on every one doing his bit and do not for one moment feel that your individual influence and efforts are not important. Just here is the crux of our whole movement—that each individual member and officer from the ground up must realize that "IT IS UP TO ME." If you fail the movement fails and democracy fails. On the other hand, a reasonable amount of effort and time given now will pay you and your neighbor abundantly in strengthening an organization whose ideal and only ideal is to better the conditions of every one with no special privilege to any one. Keep up the organization and the organization will keep you up.

In view of the probability of a Federal election within the year, the Constituency fee was raised, by a unanimous vote of the Bow River Convention, to One Dollar per year, and it is imperative that this fee shall be collected, else we will not be able to carry on success-

fully. In a recent letter it was pointed out why this was necessary. The fee should be sent to the Central Office, Calgary, ear-marked for Bow River. While a resolution to consolidate the fees of the various units was not passed at the U.F.A. Convention, it is desirable that Bow River adopt this method herself at any rate. In several instances Bow River has led the way, and may probably do so in this. Sooner or later we believe this method will be adopted by the U.F.A. as it is undoubtedly the most convenient. In the last issue of "The U.F.A." the two important resolutions in regard to the political aspect of the organization were printed, and we suggest that these two resolutions be taken up by your Local and carefully considered. If any questions arise out of the discussion we will do our best to answer them, but we think the resolutions clearly explain the situation.

If at any time you desire information as to the work of the Constituency Association, feel free to ask for it.

H. W. LEONARD, Tudor,
Secretary-Treasurer.
DONALD SINCLAIR, Vulcan,
President.

February 21st, 1925.

"University Week" From a Young Man's Viewpoint

By EMIL SATHER

It would be a great pleasure to me, dear Juniors, if when I assume the view of the young men at last year's conference, I could feel assured of doing this work justice.

In the first place, we might find it hard to leave home for a week at this time of the year, but let me assure you that your every effort will be well repaid.

More Should Take Advantage

Our movement has succeeded in creating a University Week for the rural young people of this Province, and what we need is more of our young people to take advantage of the splendid opportunities offered. There isn't a young man in the Province interested in farming and co-operative work who can afford to miss this course. It is a week that cannot help but make us better citizens, with a fuller understanding of the educational and legislative departments of our Province. Better farming, better business and better living—the U.F.A. motive—are brought closer home, because we are amongst those whose life work it is to educate.

Possibly questions have arisen at home in connection with our farm work, that are hard to answer. The University lecturers will gladly answer questions pertaining to their work.

Let us assure you young people who are contemplating attending next year's conference that it is a treat to hear such speakers as we had the pleasure of being with last summer. Dean Howes, of the Faculty of Agriculture, is a man

devoted to his work. All the boys like him, and we all sincerely hope to have him with us this year, even more so than last year, when he was called away at the beginning of the week.

Agricultural Education

Prof. Fryer on field husbandry, Prof. Sackville on animal husbandry, Prof. Marker and Scholt on dairying, and Prof. Patton on the grain trade, gave us many insights into these various branches of agriculture. Classification and judging of beef and dairy cattle, talks on sheep and bacon hogs, demonstrations in test-and grading cream in the Dairy department laboratories were some of the work in which we participated. Dr. Talbot, Provincial veterinarian, gave a very beneficial as well as interesting lecture on hog diseases, horses' hoof and foot diseases, and also gave a very good explanation of the hoof and mouth disease in cattle.

Our program was also well supplied with social events. No young man need fear of his muscles getting slack. The fact is our physical jerks leader fairly had our tongues hanging out in the mornings.

This winter is the time when preparations should be made for a real representation at next year's University Week. Local funds could be replenished, and other work, that is easily neglected during the rush of spring work, could be prepared. Let us do our very best to make our next year's conference the very best. Come to Edmonton next June. We have the facilities, the leaders, but we need more Junior delegates.

Notes From the Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

The questions and answers appearing in this department are taken from actual letters received by the Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office, and the replies of the Secretary of the Pool.

HOW THE POOL SELLS

(1) Does the Pool sell a certain per cent. of wheat every month or hold it till in their estimate it has reached the top?

A certain amount of wheat is sold each month, the amount varying with the condition of the market. Our salesmen are constantly in touch with the situation and sell only at such times as the market appears to be the most favorable. Immediately the market drops no further sales are made. In other words, sales are made on what are known as "the Bulges". This has a tendency to stabilize prices, the primary idea behind the Pool being to place the wheat of our members on the market week by week and month by month, as the market can absorb it, and not at any time to allow more wheat to go to the market than there is a keen demand for.

NOT COMPULSORY, BUT WHY REFUSE?

(2) Is it compulsory to take the initial payment?

It is not compulsory, but we cannot see any reason why a member should refuse to take it as there is no advantage whatever to him in leaving it in the hands of the Pool.

ONE YEAR RENTER

(3) If a one year renter should wish to sell to the Pool would he have to join the Pool?

Yes, and his contract would be binding upon him to market through the Pool all wheat produced or acquired by or for him in the Province, except registered seed wheat, during the life of his agreement, which does not expire until the end of the 1927 crop year. Should he discontinue farming operations at the end of the year, but should again resume wheat raising in the Province before the expiration of his contract, he would still be in membership in the Pool.

NON-MEMBER CANNOT POOL

(4) If a non-member holds his wheat until about the time you make the final payment can he pool his wheat and would he receive the same price as the old member?

A non-member cannot pool his wheat. He must first become a member by signing the contract. If he signs his contract prior to the date on which the Pool closes and ships his wheat prior to that date he will receive the same price as that received by old members.

THIRTEEN CENTS DIFFERENCE

The Manitoba Free Press in a recent issue says:

"The average of wheat price for the whole of Canada as received by farmers at the point of production in 1923, according to E. H. Godfrey of the Dominion

Bureau of Statistics, was only 67c per bushel as compared with 85c per bushel in 1922."

In view of this statement the average price received by members of the Alberta Wheat Pool last year looks very favorable. A total amount of 34,222,833 bushels of members' wheat was handled by the Pool last year. This was comprised, of course, of all grades and the average price per bushel received on this bulk of wheat was 96.2c at terminal points. Deducting from this, the average freight rate of say 16.2c per bushel, leaves 80c per bushel at the point of production, or 13c per bushel more than is given in the statement from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as being the average price received by farmers throughout the whole of Canada at the point of production in 1923.

Alberta Livestock Pool

CO-OPERATION NUGGETS

By W. F. Stevens

1. Only equals can bargain equally.
2. Liberty of contract begins when there is equality in bargaining power.
3. The right of collective bargaining is a principle for which labor unions are now struggling. The benefits of collective bargaining are what the proposed Livestock Pool and the proposed Dairy Pool are offering the stock growers and dairymen of Alberta.

"Men do not learn to co-operate until they have reached the verge of bankruptcy." That was when the Danes started in; it is when the fruit growers of California and British Columbia, the cotton growers of Texas began. How long will it take for the stock growers of Alberta to do likewise?

"Keep your opponents divided and conquer them one at a time," has been considered good military tactics from time immemorial. It has also been considered good business tactics and has worked beautifully in buying the products of the farm.

Do all co-operative ventures succeed? By no means.

Why do they fail? Some fail because founded on wrong principles; some because of poor business methods; some because of dishonesty on the part of employees, others because of negligence on the part of officials.

What is the moral to be drawn therefrom? Some will say don't co-operate; others see that you are working along right lines and tend strictly to business. What do you think?

A drop of water dissociated from other drops is perhaps the acme of helplessness, harmlessness and inefficiency. Combined destructively with myriads of other drops, we have the cloud burst and flood; combined beneficially, we have the gentle rainfall, which gives us the beauty of the flower and the bounty of the harvest; we have the water power which puts light and

heat in our homes and power in our factories.

In like manner, the individual dissociated from other individuals counts for but little; combined destructively with others, he is able to work untold evil on his fellows; combined beneficially, there is nothing he cannot accomplish through the power of a combined will.

The head of a prominent and successful pool said recently: "Our first attempt at co-operative selling failed because we had collected together the output of the rag-tag-and-bobtail of our line of business; hence no one sought to buy from us except those who were looking for snaps and job-lots. This meant low prices, and we failed. Then we gathered together a few of the producers of good stuff, and the buyers of good stuff sought us out and paid us good prices and we have been on the up grade ever since."

"When bad men combine, the good must associate, else they will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle."—Edmund Burke.

"By union, the smallest states survive, by discord, the greatest are destroyed."—Sallust.

LOUGHEED LOCAL SUCCESSFUL IN CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

"Co-operation in purchasing many requirements of our members has been very successful," states Mr. Johnson, secretary of Lougheed Local. "An order of 6,000 lbs. of dried fruits, the quality and price meeting our fondest expectations, was an eye-opener as to how co-operation will achieve results. Two cars of winter apples were handled in a like manner, while on our twine, coal, fence posts, formalin, plow shares, honey, salt, and gopher poison, savings were made in each case.

"In pooling our wants we try and want to be fair, by giving our local tradesmen the first opportunity and, to their credit, they have always met us half way.

"We have every confidence in the Wheat Pool, 95 per cent. of our membership being affiliated with this organization."

Officers of Lougheed Local for 1925 are A. Blyth, president, G. W. Probst, vice-president, R. Linwood, secretary.

GREENLEAF LOCAL ORGANIZED

Greenleaf Local was organized recently near Trochu, with J. A. Swanson as president and C. J. Gribbling secretary.

LINARIA LOCAL ORGANIZED

Linaria Local was organized recently with L. Moser president and Donald R. Cameron secretary-treasurer.

FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY

"The future of democracy and its power to govern itself depends very largely upon sufficient people getting clear ideas of money from the standpoint of the community and in understanding why under the existing system the wealth which the community produces is accounted for as debt. . . . Science has done her part, and if we wish a better distribution of our physical and perishable wealth we must find a better means of distribution than those that till now have been used for the purpose. . . . Orthodox economics (is) the laughing stock of science."—Professor Frederick Soddy, F.R.S. of Oxford University, in "The Inversion of Science," obtainable from U. F. A. Central Office, price 20 cents a copy.

The U. F. W. A. and Junior Branch

ORGANIZE! OH ORGANIZE!

(As revised by Westlock U.F.W.A.)

Ye farmers of this mighty land,
Organize, oh organize.
Its bulwarks ever more shall stand,
Organize, oh organize.
For with the flag of right unfurled,
You still must feed this hungry world,
Organize, oh organize.

Firmly stand against each wrong,
Organize, oh organize.
Your only hope is union strong,
Organize, oh organize.
Yes, everywhere throughout this land,
The Tillers of the Soil must stand
And be a firm united band,
Organize, oh organize.

Your calling was the first on Earth,
Organize, oh organize.
And ever since has proved its worth,
Organize, oh organize.
Then come ye farmers, good and true,
With good of all the world in view,
The die is cast—it's up to you,
Organize, oh organize.

VARIED PROGRAM AT SAHAWTO

The program of Sahawto U.F.W.A. Local for the past year included cheese-making, basketry and cookery demonstrations given by members of the Local. Over \$200 was raised during the year, chiefly by serving meals on Sports Day in Eckville, and by a basket social and dance. Part of this money was used in sending four delegates, two boys and two girls, to the Young People's Conference. At the July meeting one of these girls gave a very interesting account of the week spent in Edmonton. At the annual meeting, in November, Mrs. Price, U.F.W.A. director for Red Deer, was present, and her address was enthusiastically received. A. Speakman, M.P., was a guest at the Thanksgiving dinner and party given by the Local for U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. members.

STILL HOLD TOGETHER

Kasimir U. F. W. A. Local, though they number only five members, the other women in the district having moved away, still hold together and have good meetings, writes the secretary, Mrs. Jessie E. Pate. She continues: "We cannot do much as we are so few, but our hearts are in the cause at least."

ENCHANT HOLDS JOINT MEETING

The Enchant U.F.W.A. Local held a joint meeting with the U.F.A. Local following the annual business meetings, and placed before the men the proposal to add a kitchen and other improvements to the hall. The necessary funds had been raised by socials and dances. Assistance was promised by the U.F.A. Local, and the kitchen was completed about two weeks later, when the workers were served with a dinner.

In this Local the members pay their dues by contributing cakes, sandwiches, etc., for dances and socials. These women are making a rag rug which will be raffled, and holding a flour sack contest, articles to be auctioned off and proceeds to go towards paying Central Office fees for members. A play is being rehearsed, and will be ready at an early date.

RAISE FUNDS FROM REFRESHMENTS

Although less in number than formerly, Westlock U.F.W.A. Local have accomplished a good deal of useful work during the past year, as reported in a letter from the secretary, Mrs. Edgson. The decrease in numbers is due to the formation of other locals in neighboring districts. To make it easier for all to join, the fees are set at \$1, the balance being raised by serving meals at picnics, etc. At a number of meetings the members sewed rag rugs, which were later woven into rugs and sold well at the Local sale of work. Assistance has been given where necessary in the way of clothing and the Local has a committee to visit the sick in the district.

WILL FIGHT TO HOLD BANNER

A debate "Resolved that rural life offers greater advantages than city life" was the chief feature of a very successful meeting of Dalemead Junior Local. A lecture entitled "Experiences in the Yukon," by a member of the senior Local, is scheduled for the next meeting. This Local has now a membership of 25, and intends to fight hard, writes the secretary, Chas. R. Hornstra, to hold the banner.

Junior Conference Fund

This Fund is now open and every U. F. A., U. F. W. A. and Junior Local is asked to contribute \$5.00, whether sending delegates or not.

Every Local sending delegates will be required to contribute not less than \$5.00 per delegate.

This plan was adopted in order to assist the delegates in paying their railway fare. If the fund is sufficient, the railway fares of all delegates will be paid out of the fund. If the fund is insufficient to pay the total railway fare, the amount subscribed will be pro-rated among all the delegates.

From time to time a list of the Locals subscribing will be published. The first contribution of \$5.00 for the 1925 Conference Fund has been received from Dalemead U. F. A. Local 461.

The Junior Conference (University Week for Farm Young People) will be held June 3rd to June 9th inclusive. It is planned to provide special work in Household Science and Home Nursing for the girls, in addition to the sessions of general interest that will be attended by both boys and girls.

U. F. W. A. GUESTS OF U. F. A.

Following the annual meetings of the Magrath U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. Locals, who met on the same evening in different rooms for the election of officers, etc., the U. F. W. A. Local were the guests of the men at a delicious luncheon. "The artistic and elaborate manner in which it was served," writes Mrs. A. R. Jensen, reporter of the U. F. W. A. Local, "was a real inspiration to the ladies present. In order to relieve the U. F. W. A. members of all responsibility, the refreshments had been prepared by a baker. This was a real treat to the ladies."

GWYNNE LOCAL REORGANIZED

Gwynne U. F. W. A. Local reorganized recently after having been inactive for some months, and elected officers for the new year. In order to raise funds for Central Office dues, it was decided to give a whist drive.

LLOYD GEORGE ON THE DAWES PLAN

"One fact stands out so conspicuously that any observer may see it. The agreement would never have been reached without the brusque and brutal intervention of international finance. The international financier swept statesmen, politicians, jurists and journalists all on one side and issued his orders with the imperiousness of an absolute monarch who knew there was no appeal from his ruthless decrees. This settlement is the joint ukase of King Dollar and King Sterling."

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

and the burdens borne by the public, by attracting new settlers to the Dominion. The stories of an "anti-Imperial" plot to prevent immigration from Great Britain to Canada are too absurd to be worthy of notice. This is made clear by the important statement on unemployment recently made by the Dominion president of the G. W. V. A. The fact is that in the past the propaganda of Governments and of transportation companies and other interested parties has always been greatly overdone.

There is no place in the scheme of things today for immigration "propaganda" of any sort. There may be a place for a strictly limited number of agencies, not expensively run, which may place at the disposal of inquirers in countries from which settlers may come, absolutely accurate information, unfavorable as well as favorable, upon conditions as they are, statistics of farmers' indebtedness as well as crop statistics, and information upon such matters as emigration and unemployment. The intending settler should be able to rely upon the impartiality of every agent. The efficiency of persons in charge should not be judged by their ability to induce settlers to come but by their completely disinterested presentation of facts, based as far as possible upon personal knowledge. If the organized farmers and organized labor and other legitimate interests were directly represented upon the controlling body of any information bureau which might remain after the total abandonment of the policy of "propaganda", that service that might be given to possible settlers would no doubt gain in reliability. In the long run we believe that an entirely honest policy would be the best for the settler, and for the people of the Dominion.

* * *

"In future wars", says Brigadier-General Lord Thomson, former British Secretary for the Air Force, "we shall have to give the civilians gas masks and train them in the use of the masks."

If new wars are to come, it might be better that they should come soon. The longer the next war is delayed, if there is to be a next war, the more destructive it is likely to be, and the more probable will be the total wreck of our present civilization. Delay possesses only one advantage. It may give the people time to decide that there shall be no next war. At the moment, however, preparations are being rapidly advanced for the next war without effective opposition. These preparations are logical and necessary unless the economic causes of war can be removed.

* * *

Proceedings in the Legislative Assembly during the current week will be reported in the next issue of "The U. F. A."

* * *

"The honor of a country depends much more on removing its faults than on boasting of its qualities."—Mazzini.

News of the Organization

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information From Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Lethbridge District Will Consider Farm Wages on March 3

Campaign Launched on Behalf of New Pools—Now Is Time to Organize

To Officers and Members U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals:

The question of wages for farm help for the summer months is now a live one. Some of our Locals feel that each community should discuss this question, and try to arrive at what is a fair wage to pay for average farm workers. Please get your members together as soon as possible to consider this question. A meeting of one delegate from each Local will be held in the Y.M.C.A. on Tuesday, March 3rd, at 2 p.m., to further consider this matter, and, if possible, to arrive at a decision that may be helpful to all members in hiring their help for the summer. If you are unable to send a delegate, call your Local together anyway, consider the matter and then write to the Secretary, giving your conclusions as to wages and the number of men needed in your locality, that these may be considered at our meeting, March 3rd.

A campaign began this week on behalf of the Provincial Live Stock Pool which will pretty well cover the constituency. We trust your Local is giving it your heartiest support. If this Association can give any further assistance, do not be afraid to ask for it.

The Egg and Poultry Pool and the Dairy Pool deserve your careful consideration, and are worthy of your support. All these Pools are being formed with the idea that each U.F.A. will give them organized support. For success, there must be a local organization—what have you done already in this matter? Now is the time to organize to meet the need of your community.

Indeed, in closing, may we express the hope that this year will be a year of co-operation — that members of each Local will plan definitely in every way to help each other, and in this way reduce the costs of production and increase the returns from the products of the farm. Don't trust to chance: Plan—Organize—Act.

With best wishes for a successful season, we are. Faithfully yours,

W. A. HAMILTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
E. BENNION.

President.

Lethbridge U.F.A. District Assn.
Lethbridge, Alberta.

BEE HIVE REORGANIZED

Bee Hive Local has been reorganized with six members, R. Kells being president and A. Beazer secretary. The fees have been fixed at \$2; the additional funds necessary will be raised by entertainments, etc.

KEYSTONE NAME OF NEW LOCAL

Keystone Local was organized near Youngstown, in Acadia constituency, by members who were formerly connected with the Lanfine Local, but who found the distance too great. Eben Roy was

PIONEER OF FARMERS' MOVEMENT CANVASSES FOR POOL

W. J. Keen, a pioneer in Farmers' organization work, and formerly a resident of the Edmonton District, now Secretary Treasurer of the Municipality of Pembina, in forwarding a bunch of signed contracts to the Live Stock Pool says: "At our last U.F.A. meeting the Pool contract was well discussed and given the heartiest endorsement." Mr. Keen was the first secretary of the Society of Equity.

elected president and R. Gardiner secretary. Meetings of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals will be held in the homes of members, followed by joint social meetings.

KIRKDALE HAS \$270 SURPLUS

At the close of the year Kirkdale Local had on the roll 42 paid up members, and the financial statement showed a cash balance of \$270. As the Local collects only \$2 per member in fees, this balance, as well as the running expenses and constituency association fees, was raised by picnics, dances and entertainments.

Coaldale Local Has Splendid Record

The roll call at the annual meeting of Coaldale Local included 72 paid up members. The meeting accorded a vote of thanks to the president and secretary, T. P. Bowlby and J. P. Thom, for their work in increasing the membership. A social committee was elected in addition to the usual officers. Arrangements were made to hold a dance, in order to raise funds for the expense of the delegates to the Annual Convention. During the year Coaldale Local gave assistance to the Wheat Pool, the Southern Alberta Co-operative Marketing Association, the Coaldale Co-operative Cheese Co., besides taking its part in the social and benevolent activities of the district.

FENHAM LOCAL HAS 13 MEMBERS

Fenham Local was organized recently in the Kitscoty district, Battle River constituency. Thirteen members signed the roll, and the officers elected are Richard Sonley and Geo. Tyner.

Portion Interim Payment of Wheat Pool May be Used to Meet U.F.A. Dues, Suggests Craigmyle

Aggressive Local Forwards Cheques to Farmers of District, All Ready to Sign—Campaign to Increase Membership

INTERIM PAYMENT AND MEMBERSHIP DUES

Locals in various parts of the Province are planning to make a special drive for payment of membership dues immediately after the announcement of the interim payment by the Wheat Pool. Craigmyle Local, which has issued a circular letter asking payment of dues prior to the announcement of the amount of the interim payment, has prepared cheques for the amount of dues to the organization ready for signature, and suggested that the cheques be undated, the secretary stating, "after the Wheat Pool have made the interim payment, I will date and cash your cheque."

As part of an aggressive campaign for membership in the Craigmyle Local, the secretary, N. J. McCrimmon, has arranged for mailing of typed copies of a special circular letter to farmers of the district, briefly calling attention to the good work accomplished by the organization, inviting them to join forces with the movement, and discussing plans for the future. Accompanying the circular is a cheque for the dues to the Association which each recipient of the letter is asked to sign.

The letter follows:

Dear Sir:

I am asking you to join the Craigmyle Local of the U.F.A. for the year 1925.

There is no question that this organization has accomplished a great deal for

our benefit economically and politically. That is generally agreed. Further, it is the only active farmers' organization we have in this Province. Therefore, why not subscribe to its support?

The Wheat Pool we all know would not be in existence today were it not for the continual work of the U.F.A. to that end for a number of years back, and U.F.A. enthusiasm and work put over that famous drive that made the Alberta Wheat Pool.

For a year now the U.F.A. have been working on, and have organized, and are now ready to canvass for members for the following Pools:

1. Livestock (cattle, hogs and sheep).
2. Dairy (all dairy products).
3. Eggs and Poultry.

Do you want better marketing of these products?

Do you want to have a sign-up campaign in the Craigmyle district for any of these Pools?

Do you want to help the U.F.A. in this work they are doing for your benefit?

If so, fill in and sign the enclosed cheque for the dues you wish to pay, and mail it to me. Your receipt will be mailed to you.

The Dues are:

- \$3.00 Dues to Local and Central Office, including the U.F.A. paper,
- .25 Federal Political Dues,
- .25 Provincial Political Dues.

\$3.50

If not convenient to pay at once, send

cheque undated, and after Wheat Pool have made Interim Payment, I will date and cash your cheque.

Our next meeting is on Feb. 28th, at 2.30 p.m., when we should decide on these new Pools. Regular meetings after on second Monday of each month.

Send in your subscription in any case that you may be with us in helping this good work along.

Yours very truly,

N. J. McCRIMMON,

Sec. Craigmyle Local.

Craigmyle, Alta, Feb. 23, 1925.

IRRICANA LOCALS BUY HALL; MANY ACTIVITIES

Saves Consumers \$2 to \$3 per Ton on Coal; Shipping Association Successful

"Irricana U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals have just finished paying for a nice little hall and two lots on Main Street," writes I. M. McCune. "The ladies made their part of the money by giving suppers and entertainments; while the men were fortunate enough to have a live secretary who worked up a good coal trade during the last two and a half years, and by retaining 25 cents per ton for the Local made most of the money needed for the Local's share in the purchase of the hall." On coal bought through the Local, says Mr. McCune, consumers saved \$2 to \$3 per ton. Another successful enterprise is the Keoma-Irricana-Beiseker Shipping Association which has shipped over \$34,000 worth of stock since May, 1924. Three cars of cattle and five of hogs were shipped in January, with net returns to the shippers of \$10,440. One of the members, in starting a fund for painting the hall, made the suggestion that all U.F.A. buildings should be painted the same color. Mr. McCune suggests that an attractive color scheme should be worked out and recommended to Locals.

PROSPECT OF INCREASE

"In spite of the short crop and the scarcity of money," writes Chas. G. Phillips, secretary of Daisy Bank Local, "we find that we are facing the new year without losing in our membership. In fact we have every prospect of materially increasing it."

LOYALTY JUNIOR MAKES BID

Loyalty Junior Local mean to make a strong bid for the Junior banner at the June conference. They have increased their membership from about twenty to 52, and expect to put it over 60 within a short time.

REDUCED DEBT BY \$500

The annual financial statement of the West Edmonton Federal Constituency Association shows that the debt of the association to the Bank of Montreal was reduced during the year by \$500, and that there was \$50 in hand at the end of the year. The amount of \$792.45, including interest to October 31st, 1924, is still due to the bank, and the secretary-treasurer, Jos. Messmer, in a letter to members in the constituency, emphasizes the urgency of wiping out this indebtedness. He appeals to all members who believe in the principles for which the U.F.A. representative at Ottawa is fighting, to do their utmost towards paying this indebtedness during the current year.



Every Month For Twenty Years

Previous to his death only two premiums (total \$247.80) were paid by policyholder 197166. The policy guaranteed a monthly income of \$20.00 for 20 years, but, due to its exceptional interest earnings, this Company is now paying to the beneficiaries \$24.30 per month and will continue at this rate during the life of the contract so long as there is no material change in the net interest earnings of the Company.

This is 21½ per cent in excess of our guarantee.

THE Great-West
Life COMPANY
ASSURANCE HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

22

He made money on the farm

OF many a farmer retiring to a well-earned rest it has been said, "He made a lot of money on that farm." The fact is that he made no more money than his neighbour, but he saved a great deal more.

Acquiring wealth is largely a matter of systematic spending and saving. Without a definite plan few men get anywhere. Hard work is not enough; the fruits of the work must be conserved.

Save your money regularly. Open an interest bearing Savings Account.

"A Bank Where Small Accounts Are Welcome"

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established over 100 years

Total Assets in excess of \$700,000,000

HAVE YOU SPARE COPIES OF THESE ISSUES?

There is a shortage at the office of "The U. F. A." of copies of the following issues: March 4th, March 11th, April 8th and June 1st, 1924. Readers who have on hand extra copies of any of these issues which they do not require, would oblige by forwarding to us to make up the deficiency. We occasionally receive requests for back numbers of "The U. F. A." to complete members' files.

Pools and Principle of One Man One Vote

Editor, "The U. F. A."

We read with pleasure the Co-operative Marketing Nuggets by W. F. Stevens in the issue of January 15th.

"The purpose of a Co-operative Marketing Association is to render service to its members; this can be secured by giving the membership the greatest possible opportunity to control the organization."

Our Wheat Pool accomplished a great task. All the eyes of the world are turning to it; we are proud of its management, and a lot of extra dollars were put in our pocket from the return of the first year's operations. But with that we cannot claim it to be perfect, and only with the individual Pool member taking a constant interest will our Wheat Pool be a steady success and be here to stay.

The amendment to the constitution dividing the Province in districts and sub-districts according to acreage in place of membership basis is, we believe, the most dangerous step undertaken by the Pool. We consider the principle of "one man one vote" the first essential to make an organization truly co-operative.

One Man, One Vote

We are told from the Pool that each man has a vote, but the statement does not agree with actual facts. According to the principle of one man, one vote, the ballot of a man near Lethbridge should have same weight as the ballot of a Pool member up in Peace River. It is far from being so with our Pool as at present constituted. Some 2,000 members in a given district have the right to a Director in the Wheat Pool board, while over 8,000 are required from another district to have a Director. This because we are voting according to wheat wealth and not according to the one man one vote principle. In other words, we are getting very close to the stock companies; with them the voting is according to the number of shares, with the Pool the shares are substituted by acres.

Basis of Co-operation

As one writer has put it: "The basis of the co-operative organization is men; of the capital stock corporation, money. Capital cannot co-operate; products cannot co-operate; only men can co-operate. When the degree of co-operation of a member is measured by the capital or the volume of business contributed, then the members as men are not co-operating; either capital or a product is the basis of co-operation through the member as a medium."

Is our degree of co-operation in the Wheat Pool being measured by the number of acres we have in crop?

Will the degree of co-operation in the Dairy Pool, following the precedent established by the Wheat Pool, be measured by the number of cows the individual member will be milking?

Pool members, the control of your organization is still in your hands; hold it firmly; don't let it get away from you.

D. RAINA.

Hanna, Alta.

MR. GERMAN REPLIES

In reference to the foregoing we requested R. O. German to state the position of the Wheat Pool. Mr. German writes:

"We would advise that we have no desire to enter into any argument as to the merits

or demerits of the system by which the last annual meeting decided to divide the Province into districts and sub-districts, but we herewith point out a few facts touching on this system and the criticisms thereof as offered by Mr. Raina.

"In the first place, Mr. Raina appears to be under the impression that the Province was originally divided on a membership basis and that the action of the delegates at the last annual meeting constituted an amendment to the By-laws. This is not entirely correct. Section 1 of the By-laws provides as follows:

"For the purposes of the Association, the Province of Alberta shall be deemed to be and shall be divided into seven districts as hereinafter described."

"The By-laws as originally framed, and until amended by the last annual meeting, did not prescribe as to whether the Province should be divided on a membership basis or an acreage basis. The boundary lines of the districts as set forth in Section 22 of the By-laws were drawn so as to divide the Province on an acreage basis as closely as the then available figures would permit, taking into consideration transportation lines and natural barriers, so that the motion passed at the last annual meeting does not constitute an amendment, except insofar as it instructs head office to build up the necessary statistics so that the division can be made accurately.

"The principle of 'one man one vote' is not violated by this system. Every member has a vote in the choice of delegate to the annual meeting, and the voice of one delegate is equal in the deliberations of the annual meeting and election of Director. Furthermore, in case of a referendum on any question, no recognition is taken of district or subdivision lines, the membership voting as a whole and every member having one vote, regardless of the acreage he has in wheat. (See Section 20 of the By-laws).

"Mr. Raina points to the discrepancy at present existing between districts in the north of the Province and the Lethbridge district. A word of explanation on this point might be in order. On the evening of December 31st, 1923, the following figures were made available:

"Under the district as prescribed in Section 22 of the By-laws, Lethbridge district contained 287,777 acres, with 2,103 members, or an average acreage of 136.79. Edmonton had 422,371 acres with a membership of 8,857, or an average acreage per member of 47.86.

"Now, the motion passed by the last annual meeting will equalize these districts in acreage, and forgetting for the moment what effect the equalization of the other five districts may have on these two, it will be seen that these districts when equally divided, will contain 355,324 acres each, and co-incidentally, the membership will be revised as follows: Lethbridge, 2,593 members; Edmonton, 7,215 members.

"So that it will appear that the equalization of membership will tend to eliminate the present wide discrepancy in the number of members between districts."

FLOATING LOGS DOWN ALBERTA STREAMS FOR FARMERS

Editor, "The U. F. A."

Timber, lumber and posts, for shelter and fencing are needed by our Alberta farmers, but the high cost of manufacture and transportation place them beyond the farmers' purchasing power.

Our prairie district is traversed by three rivers rising in the foothills which abound with Government timber available to the farmer and suitable for his needs. By the aid of the U. F. A. Locals the men of the prairie could easily organize, secure permits, take their horses and provisions from their homes to the forest, build camps and pile millions of feet of logs on the landings along such streams as could easily be made drivable. The most practicable time for driving would probably be between seeding and harvesting.

A few thousand dollars would purchase a portable sawmill which could be driven by steam threshing engines fired with slabs or sawdust. Such mill could be easily transported and installed at the several places

along the rivers where the logs would be boomed.

It may be better that the farmers organize as one, and only one, body on each river. This would relieve the necessity of keeping the logs sorted, except as it may affect other parties driving on the same streams. This would cheapen the drive and booming. After the logs are sawn and the poles and posts piled up and counted, the several grades of the product could be valued per unit and the proceeds pooled in some satisfactory way.

The most difficult and uncertain factor would be the drive. This depends largely on local conditions, and includes (a) the danger of low water which may make it difficult to get the logs over rapids without temporary dams; flood water which may carry the logs on the banks and deposit them as the flood recedes; (b) logs may also break away from their booming grounds or get lost in various other ways.

The U. F. A. has in its ranks probably thousands of men who have driven logs in Ontario, Quebec, Michigan, Wisconsin and elsewhere, who could, no doubt, handle the situation. There will be some losses, but there should also be enormous gains, especially since it would require very little cash investment and the returns should be a large quantity of needed wealth.

The writer begs to submit this for what it may be worth.

Fraternally,

Carstairs, Alta.

C. H. VOGEL.

FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH LEGISLATURE OPENS — PROGRAM BRIEFLY OUTLINED IN SPEECH FROM THRONE

(Continued from page 1)

Giroux, the representative for Grouard, and Mr. W. T. Henry, the representative for Edmonton, who fills the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. J. R. Boyle, former leader of the opposition, whom I congratulate upon his appointment to the bench.

"Unfortunately, during the last season, adverse farming conditions have again prevailed in certain parts of the Province, calling for some form of relief. With the co-operation of the Federal Government and the railway companies free transportation has been provided for settlers, with their stock and equipment, who desire to move to more favorable locations.

"Although throughout the Province the yield of grain fell short of the record of the previous year, it is gratifying to know that except in districts where the crop was below the average, improved prices will largely compensate for the reduced yield.

Most Notable Development

"There is also a continued improvement in the quality and a marked increase in the volume of our dairy products. But perhaps the most notable development of the year is the interest displayed by our people in the co-operative marketing of the products of the farm. The adoption of more effective methods of marketing cannot fail to bring larger returns to the farmer which in turn will result in a general improvement in business.

"A considerable amount of temporary unemployment prevails throughout the Province. Efforts have been made by my Government to alleviate the resulting distress and also to provide work. We look forward to an early improvement in industrial conditions with an increased demand for labor.

"Special attention has been given to the transportation needs of the Peace River territory, and an announcement by the railway companies, as a result of a conference of members of my Government and the Dominion Government with representatives of the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National railways, is confidently awaited in the belief that the transportation difficulties, which handicap the development of the north country, will be removed.

"Legislation providing for an extension of the Lacombe and Northwestern Railway for approximately 20 miles will be submitted for your consideration.

Irrigation Projects

"The Province of Alberta is vitally interested in the success of the various irrigation

projects within its borders some of which present problems of considerable difficulty. To assist in this solution, a noted authority on irrigation is now making, on behalf of my Government, a study of irrigation in this Province, with special regard to the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District. His report will be submitted to the Legislature at this session.

"At the request of my Government engineers of the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission have inquired into the possibilities of power development at Spray Lakes. An interim report has been received and we are assured that the final and complete report will be available at an early date.

"Close attention has been given to the development of Provincial highways under the highways scheme of last year and excellent progress in the construction of more permanent Provincial highways has been made during 1924.

"Appreciating the necessity of the careful selection and the advantage of training of immigrants, my Government, in co-operation with the Imperial Government, has re-opened the Vermilion School of Agriculture, where 57 young men from Great Britain are now receiving elementary agriculture instruction.

"Owing to the unsettled conditions in the mining industry, the appointment of the Alberta Coal Commission was delayed. The terms of reference call for a thorough and searching inquiry and, while considerable preliminary work has been done, it is not anticipated that the work of the Commission will be completed in time to permit of a report being submitted to the Legislature at this session.

The Natural Resources

"Negotiations with the Dominion Government have been continued for the securing for the Province of control of its natural resources and have proceeded to a point where an early and final settlement of this long-standing question may reasonably be looked for.

"Legislation will be submitted providing for the consolidation under one department of the Government of all branches of administration pertaining to child welfare.

"You will be asked to consider legislation dealing with certain important amendments to existing statutes.

"The annual reports of the various departments of the Government will be presented to the House in due course. The public accounts for the last fiscal year will be placed before you and the estimates of expenditure for the current fiscal year will be submitted for your consideration.

"I now leave you to the business of the session with full confidence that your deliberations will be governed by consideration for the best interests and welfare of the Province."

NEW VARIETIES OF WHEAT

Three new varieties of wheat originated by J. W. Broatch, Moose Jaw, and tested by the Field Husbandry Department of the University of Saskatchewan in small plots last season, gave the following yields, as compared with Marquis .271 lb.; .370 lb., .516 lb., and .380 lb. A letter from the Department states that these varieties are "very promising, so far as we can judge from one year's work on very small plots." The tests will be continued in the coming season.

MISTAKE IN WASHINGTON REPORT

With reference to the article in "The U. F. A." from the Publicity Department, National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations, dealing with the conference of the Council held in Washington recently, we are informed by A. J. McPhail, President of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, that a mistake was made in the report of his speech. Mr. McPhail states that he made no mention of the total amount of money returned to the contract signers in Alberta, but did point out that the Alberta Wheat Pool handled about 35,000,000 bushels of wheat and that the overhead costs amounted to less than one-half cent a bushel.



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Assistant Manager.

STUDY OF BANKING AND CREDIT QUESTIONS by the U. F. A. membership was urged in the annual report of the Banking and Credit Committee. A number of books and pamphlets on this subject can be supplied by Central Office. Among these are:

THE DEADLOCK IN FINANCE, by Major Arthur E. Powell. Explains in very simple terms the principles of credit reform. Clothbound. Price.....\$1.60

THE INVERSION OF SCIENCE, by Professor Frederick Soddy, M.A., F.R.S. A lucidly written pamphlet on credit reform by a leading authority on this subject. Price20 cents

U. F. A. Central Office, Lougheed Building, Calgary.

Cannot Afford to Forgo Rights Under Terms of Crow's Nest Pass Agreement

U. F. A. Transportation Committee Declares Retention of Rights Under Agreement and Fight for Abolition of Mountain Scale Are Two Different Aspects of Same Problem—Survey of the Year's Activities

The problem of transportation costs, in so far as they affect the interests of Alberta farmers as producers and consumers, is twofold in character.

On the one hand, the removal of the existing discriminatory mountain scale of freight rates, which deprives this Province of natural advantages due to proximity to tidewater and the favorable grade through the mountains, is urgently necessary, particularly from the standpoint of grain export. The great expansion which is taking place in grain traffic by the Pacific route emphasizes the importance of this question.

On the other hand, we cannot afford to forego any of our rights, under the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement, affecting traffic to and from Eastern Canada. The great bulk of commodities, including implements and many other necessities of production, must, at least for some considerable time to come, be brought in from the East and the retention of our rights under the Agreement will not be less necessary when the mountain scale has been abolished. Without competitive rates from points in Eastern Canada, there can be no guarantee that the savings due to a reduction in freight rates on incoming traffic from the Pacific coast would be passed on to Alberta buyers.

These two questions—equalization of rates through the mountains, and the fight for the retention of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement have engaged the close attention of your committee during the past year.

Case for Abolition of Mountain Scale

The case for the abolition of the mountain scale was presented to the Dominion Government in behalf of the Canadian Council of Agriculture by Mr. H. E. G. H. Scholefield, chairman of your committee, on March 1st, 1924. It was pointed out that with the volume of export grain traffic by the Western route constantly increasing, the present discriminatory rates, which are approximately 22½ per cent. greater than the prairie scale, mean a very serious reduction in the return received by Alberta producers. As a complete report of the case presented was published in "The U. F. A." of May 1st last, it is unnecessary to go into the matter here in detail. During the past year the Alberta Government, in co-operation with the Government of British Columbia and other Western interests, has made strong representations with a view to securing the removal of the discrimination. No decision on this matter has as yet been announced.

Freight Rates Classification

In the spring of last year a new freight rate classification, which if accepted would raise the actual freight charges on agricultural implements and machinery used on the farm by amounts ranging from 17 to 25 per cent. on carload lots, the rates on dairy products by 70 per cent., and the rates on vegetables by 60 per cent., was filed by the Canadian Railway Association. A change in the rule regarding the minimum charge on freight, and other new classifications which would add to the cost paid by the ultimate purchaser, were also sought.

Action was taken through the Canadian Council of Agriculture to oppose the application of the Railway Association and a comprehensive statement was filed with the Board of Railway Commissioners by the Council. The Committee applied for a change in the rule relating to minimum charges for freight asking that mixed carloads be charged for at carload rates as is the practice in Eastern Canada. As yet

no decision has been handed down by the Railway Commission on any of the matters involved and the old classification and rules in the meantime remain in effect.

Fight for C. N. P. Agreement

On July 7th last year the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement, which has been in effect as applied to grain and flour since the successful fight of our western members for its restoration in 1922, automatically came into full force as applied to all other commodities covered by the agreement. Before that date the Dominion Government heard at a special sitting all the arguments of the Railway Companies against restoration, and decided, presumably on the merits of the case, that they would not interfere.

The Railways, however, in their new freight tariffs, applied the resulting rate reductions only upon lines which were in existence when the Agreement was entered into in 1898, thus discriminating against all other points. Such differentiation between old and new lines was without precedent, the Crow's Nest Pass rates in the past having been at all times uniformly applied, as in the case of the grain rates which were restored in 1922. The practice of the discrimination, moreover, was in direct violation of the Railway Act of Canada, and appeal was immediately made to the Railway Commission, by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the Alberta and other Western Governments, against the discrimination. Disregarding the breach of the law, however, the Commission ruled that the Agreement authorized by Parliament was of no effect, and restored the rates in force prior to July 7th last.

In view of the fact that the Dominion Government had decided in favor of restoration of the Agreement in mid-summer, after the case for abrogation had been presented by the railway representatives who afterwards appeared before the Commission, it was anticipated that the Government would immediately exercise its authority by overruling the Commission's decision. No action, however, was taken until the expiration of several months. The Government finally arranged to hear the representations of Western Governments and other interests which sought restoration of the Agreement. At the request of the Executive, Mr. J. T. Shaw, M.P. for West Calgary, appeared for the U.F.A. at the Ottawa hearing.

The Government has now temporarily restored the Agreement, pending the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada upon an appeal made by the Governments of Alberta and other Provinces concerned against the Railway Commission's ruling.

Must Be Permanently Restored

Whatever the decision of the Supreme Court may be upon the legal points involved, there can be no question of the power of the Federal Government to override the finding of the Commission, and to restore the Agreement permanently. Nothing less than this will be demanded by the people of the West, who are dependent upon this charter of statutory maximum rates as the substitute for the natural controlling factors, which are lacking. The Agreement has been bought and paid for, and must be observed.

It was gratifying to learn from the reports of a speech delivered by the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King a few days ago that the Federal Government intends to give some attention to the subject of ocean shipping monopolies and that there may be a possibility of joint action between the British and Canadian Governments to bring about a substantial reduction in the present ex-

ortionate ocean rates. The provision of fair and reasonable ocean rates would greatly stimulate our export of primary products to Europe, and would prove especially beneficial to our livestock and dairy industries while adding materially to the return received by the producer for exported grain.

Outlet for Peace River

The problem of securing an adequate outlet for the products of the Peace River country appears to have been brought appreciably nearer solution by the recent railway conference at Ottawa attended by the Prime Minister, and members of the Federal cabinet, by Premier Greenfield representing the Alberta Government and Premier Oliver representing the British Columbia Government and the heads of the two national transportation systems. It is hoped that the conference and the negotiations which are now proceeding will lead to the speedy construction of a line of railway to serve the new territories of the north.

Early last year the Express companies filed an application with the Board of Railway Commissioners for increases in express rates. Through the Council of Agriculture action was taken to oppose this application, Mr. J. W. Ward, secretary, appearing for the Council at hearings held in various parts of Canada.

The Express Companies' proposal was that first class rates should be increased by about 2 per cent. and second class by about 15 per cent. Various Provincial Governments, including that of Alberta, opposed the application and it was considered that a good case had been made out for a reduction instead of an increase in express rates. The hearing concluded on March 19th, but no judgment has as yet been delivered by the Railway Commissioners.

All of which is respectfully submitted.—H. E. G. H. Scholefield, W. F. Bredin, Hugh F. Spencer, U.F.A. Transportation Committee for 1924.

CONVENTION OPPOSES ALL EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION PROPAGANDA UNDER PREVAILING CONDITIONS

(Continued from page 4)

Therefore, be it resolved:

- (1) That the words "Cadet Training" be deleted and the words "Physical Education" substituted in the estimates;
- (2) That this grant be turned over to the Provincial Departments of Education to administer.

The Convention adopted a resolution from Strathcona Federal Constituency Association, urging that the Senate be made an elective body, with powers limited in the same manner as the powers of the House of Lords are limited today. The House of Lords has no power to reject a finance bill and any measure passed by the British House of Commons and rejected by the Lords, automatically becomes law if passed a third time by the Commons.

Upon this question there was a sharp difference of opinion in the Convention, a proposal that the Senate should be abolished receiving considerable support. A resolution from Battle River constituency urged that immediate steps to this end should be taken.

Should Have Power to Amend Constitution

Setting forth that the natural political development of Canada is prevented by virtue of the fact that the constitution cannot be changed without recourse to the British Parliament, the Convention resolved that Canada should claim the right to amend its own constitution. The resolution was submitted by Battle River Constituency Association.

Mr. Crawford remarked that as Australia, South Africa and the Irish Free State already possessed the right to amend their own constitutions, there was no reason why Canada should remain in an inferior position. Four delegates voted against the resolution.

Oppose All Immigration Expenditure

The Convention went on record as being "absolutely opposed to the Government spending any money for bringing agricultural immigrants into Alberta until conditions in the Province are such that the average

farmer at present in the Province can make a decent living on an Alberta farm." The resolution came from the Red Deer Federal Constituency Association. Henry Young remarked that it was useless to spend money on immigration until conditions were changed for the better. The interests anxious to promote immigration regardless of conditions were the transportation companies and mortgage companies which wanted new settlers to help for a few years to pay the mortgage companies' taxes.

The Convention asked the Provincial Government to endeavor to secure for community purposes Dominion grazing leases which will shortly expire. The Dominion Government was asked to regulate the transportation of elevator screenings through the Province unless such screenings are finely ground, and to instruct weed inspectors to make more drastic efforts to eliminate the sow thistle. George Hoadley stated that the Dominion Government are now retiring from the field, and that this matter will in future come under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Governments, who will make necessary amendments in the regulations.

The Convention adopted by a large majority a resolution asking the Provincial Government to empower the Provincial police to arrest anywhere in the Province any person engaging in games of chance at fairs, and urging that "the scale of punishment for such offenses be drastic and exemplary." Considerable discussion took place on the resolution, some delegates contending that the games of chance at fairs were no more harmful than billiards, and Carl Axelson suggesting that the proper way to end any objectionable games was to cease to play them. "How much simpler it would be," said he, "if you would decide not to play sucker. The thing would then die a natural death."

An amendment to the Mechanics Lien Act was asked, to make legal the filing of a lien on land for breaking done, "this," said the resolution, being desired "owing to the fact that persons holding agreements of sale throw up their agreement and refuse to pay for breaking done."

The Government was requested to "print the antidote for grasshopper poisoning, same to be given out to each person receiving poison bait."

Western Route

Close co-operation between the Provincial Governments of Alberta and British Columbia with a view to the development of the Western route, to the lowering of the freight rates, etc., was urged in a resolution setting forth the importance of the new route.

A resolution requesting the Legislature to pass legislation to enable the Provincial Government to take over and administer lands whose titles are surrendered under caveats, was lost, as was a resolution asking that all police forces in the Province be brought under one Government department, and also a resolution that "the period of a branch be changed from four to ten years."

Mr. Axelson having asked to be allowed to introduce a resolution from the floor, a motion that he be given this privilege was lost, and the chairman, Mr. Garland, stated that the delegate had the privilege of presenting the resolution through the resolutions committee. Mr. Taylor stated that the committee had refused to accept this resolution, and asked Mr. Axelson to meet them again.

The Convention rejected a resolution recommending withdrawal of all Locals from towns, and also a resolution asking the Government to change the boundaries of Clarendon constituency.

British Youths' Training

A resolution protesting against the scheme of "assisting and educating British boys at the expense of the taxpayers of Alberta," was defeated after a long discussion, in the course of which Mr. Hoadley gave an explanation of the plan followed at the Vermilion school. The average age of the pupils he said, was twenty-two years, and if they had come to Alberta on their own account, they would have had the right to enter an agricultural school if they applied. As it was one-half of all the cost of operating the school was borne by the British and one-half by the Alberta Government. It would

A puzzle for the kiddies

ACROSS

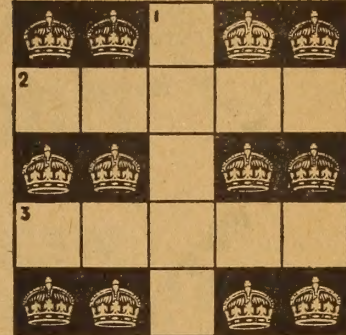
2. Sign of quality soaps.
3. What ROYAL CROWN makes so well.

DOWN

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not cost each of the people of Alberta a one cent postage stamp more to keep the school open under the present scheme, than to keep it empty. Expenses for our own boys and girls must be paid for out of taxes.

Mr. Hoadley went on to say that some of the pupils were bringing large sums of money from England for investment, and proceeded to speak in a general way of the need for immigration, when Mr. Axelsson protested against the Minister's "talking about the glories of Canada for immigrants when we are down and out." One or two other delegates spoke in a similar vein, and the chairman (E. J. Garland) said in venturing into the field of immigration in general, Mr. Hoadley was in a strict sense out of order.

Mr. MacFarquhar, who had moved the resolution, asked that it be withdrawn in view of Mr. Hoadley's explanation, but this was not agreed to; the Convention, however, voted the resolution down by a large majority.

A resolution asking that a more vigorous propaganda against alcohol and tobacco be carried on in the schools was adopted; and a further resolution adopted by the Convention asked that the Government appoint a commissioner to take charge of cases of want and distress among the women and children due indirectly to liquor; the cost of such relief to be a first charge on the liquor profits.

The Convention asked that as the grade on the C. N. R. through the mountains "is equal to a prairie grade," adjustments be demanded in proportion to the cost of the hauling.

The following resolution on hog grading was adopted:

Whereas, when hog grading was established two years ago, the price of hogs was then ten cents a pound selects, the cut being one cent per pound on hogs overweight and light, and,

Whereas, the same cuts are maintained at the present prices of hogs;

Therefore, be it resolved, that cuts be made on a percentage basis.

The Convention unanimously adopted a resolution urging the Dominion and Provincial Governments to reach a settlement under the terms of which the natural resources shall be turned over to the Province.

Home Bank Depositors

A resolution from East Edmonton Constituency Association, moved by Rice Shepard, urged that as the Dominion Government was morally responsible for the depositors' losses in the Home Bank, and as most of the directors were ignorant of the financial condition of the bank, "shareholders being dependent on the protection and supervision of the affairs of the bank by the Government," the shareholders should be given relief "at least to the extent of their double liability." After considerable discussion, the resolution was amended to provide for the reimbursement, not of the shareholders, but of the depositors, and the amended resolution was then carried by a large majority.

Other resolutions adopted asked:

Rigid enforcement of the Drug and Opium Act of Canada.

That every legal practitioner who is to handle trust funds be required to take out a bond for a substantial sum with a trust or guarantee company.

That economy be exercised by Governments especially in respect to the Soldier Settlement, Immigration, Colonization and Militia services.

That quarter sections in school districts abandoned by soldier settlers be made subject to taxation. (This, Mr. Gardiner pointed out from the chair, cannot be done without amendment of the B. N. A. Act.)

That the Provincial Government urge the Federal Government to resell school lands which have reverted to the Government, as a consequence, largely, of the Government's raising the rate of interest from 5 to 7 per cent.

That legislation be adopted prohibiting what is commonly known as "watering stock" by corporations.

That if oleomargarine is sold again in Canada, it shall be compulsory to print a description of the ingredients on each package, and that the "product be sold in any color but yellow."

A question was raised from the floor by S. J. Ewing in regard to an advertisement of the United Grain Growers on the back of the Convention program, dealing with the subject of live stock marketing. Mr. Rice Jones stated that he had not seen the advertisement until he reached Calgary, though he had discussed it in a general way with the company's advertising man before he left Winnipeg. He had no fear that the relations of the U.G.G. with the new Co-operative Livestock Pool now being organized would be other than one of co-operation and he had discussed matters with directors of the Alberta Pool on one or two occasions, at their request, and did not think there was any misunderstanding between them. So far as he personally was concerned, said Mr. Rice Jones, he was not going to stand in the way of any development in the direction of a single large and strong pool in which all the farmers and their organizations would be combined in one marketing agency.

A resolution submitted by Carl Axelsson on Consolidation of the U. F. A. to which previous reference has been made in this report, was ruled out by the chairman, Mr. Gardiner, on the ground that it was from an individual delegate who had no power to introduce such a resolution. The resolution had been refused, Mr. Taylor explained in behalf of the resolutions committee, but on the request of Mr. Garland that the resolution be again presented to the committee, it was accepted. Mr. Watson of the resolutions committee, remarked that this was the third resolution to go through in this way. It was moved by H. Young that the resolution be heard, as a courtesy to the delegate, and the chairman asked the delegates to decide by vote whether to consider the resolution. The vote was against consideration of the resolution.

Other resolutions were:

Destruction of Noxious Weeds

That the Provincial Government compel all railway and irrigation companies to destroy all noxious weeds on their rights of way of irrigation, canals, ditches, spillways and railways, and to seed such land to grass as required by the Noxious Weeds Act.

That the Irrigation Act be amended to provide that all ditches shall be fenced when this is required by the farmers, and that noxious weeds be cut when in flower or before.

Another resolution protested against increased fees charged pupils writing in Provincial examinations, and against the method followed in marking the papers.

A resolution asking that regulations requiring that the width of sleighs be 56 inches after December 31st, 1925, was defeated.

The following, from Rocky Coulee Local, was adopted:

Whereas, a perfectly innocent person without money or friends may be arrested and thrown into jail, and,

Whereas, the crown prosecutor brings all the machinery of the Government into action to convict;

Resolved, that we recommend the appointment of a Public defender on the same lines as a Crown Prosecutor.

The Convention, on motion of C. H. Conner, tendered a sincere and hearty vote of thanks to Rev. H. W. Avison, of Central Methodist Church, the church authorities, the organist, the three chairmen, the ladies and gentlemen assisting in the concerts, the members of the press, and to the citizens of Calgary for their hearty goodwill and valuable assistance.

The Convention closed with the National Anthem, at 11.40 p. m.

On each evening during Convention week, Rev. Mr. Avison delivered a short address to the Convention, on some topic of current and general interest, and this series of addresses was much enjoyed. The musical program was of an exceptionally high order, including songs by W. T. Hayes, of McCafferty Local, gold medalist, Miss K. Loftsgarden, of Keoma, who gave two readings, Mr. Weeks, of Oxville, who sang two Scotch songs, and the talented Calgary artists who contributed. These were the Haydn Quartette, Mrs. W. Eveleigh, Mrs. E. D. Battrum, Mrs. Potter, Misses Craigen, G. Day, F. Peel, Bremner and Beaupre, and Messrs. Gus Arlidge, George Burrell and V. Birch.

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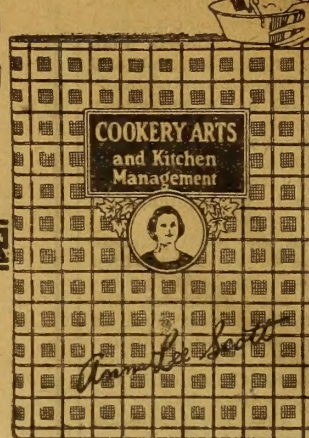
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